

# THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

Whole No. 1225.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1851.

Vol. XLV. No. 1.

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**UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**—The Faculty of the New York University, in announcing their ensuing Course of Lectures, take great pleasure in stating that their large classes have rendered it necessary for them to erect a new Medical Edifice. They have purchased a most eligible and spacious site in Fourteenth st., near Union Square, on the centre of which their new Edifice is now in the course of erection, and will be completed by the 10th of September next. The Building will consist of three capacious lecture-rooms, each capable of containing from 500 to 600 persons, museums, dissecting-rooms, &c. The anatomical lecture-rooms will be lighted by a dome forty feet in height. In a word, no expense nor labor has been spared to make this Edifice all that could be desired by the friends of the Institution.

The Faculty are most happy to state that they have been enabled to appoint to the Chairs of Surgery and Practice, made vacant as heretofore announced, two gentlemen of pre-eminent character, and they sincerely congratulate the friends of the University throughout the country on the increased strength which these appointments will give to the Institution. Dr. ALFRED C. POST, the Professor of Surgery, is an able and experienced Surgeon, and his connection with the New York Hospital will afford additional facilities to the students of the University. Dr. POST is extensively engaged in surgical practice in the city of New York, and will bring to his Chair a ripe experience. Dr. MEREDITH CLYMER, the Professor of the Institutes and Practice, is a gentleman well known to the profession, both by his writings and his connection with the Virginia and Philadelphia Medical Schools. He has also been for many years Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Philadelphia Hospital.

Lectures for 1851-52.  
The Lectures will commence on Monday, the 30th of October, and be continued under the following arrangements until the last day of February.

GRANVILLE SHARP PATTERSON, M.D., Professor of General, Descriptive, and Surgical Anatomy.  
MARTYN PAINE, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

GUNNING S. BEDFORD, M.D., Prof. of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children.

JOHN W. DEAPER, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry and Physiology.

ALFRED C. POST, M.D., Prof. of the Principles and Operations of Surgery, with Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.

MEREDITH CLYMER, M.D., Prof. of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine.

WILLIAM DARLING, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

GEORGE A. PETERS, A.M. M.D., Prosector to the Prof. of Surgery.

In order to afford ample opportunity to their pupils of studying disease practically, the Faculty have organized three weekly Cliniques, held in the College building.

1. A Surgical Clinique every Saturday, by Professor Post.

2. A Medical Clinique every Wednesday, by Professor Clymer.

3. An Obstetric Clinique every Monday, by Professor Bedford. The most interesting diseases of women and children will be presented to the Class and fully lectured on by the Professor. The Class will also have an abundant supply of midwifery cases, to be attended at the houses of the patients. For these Cliniques no extra charge will be made.

In addition to these means of studying disease, New York Hospital, the Eye and Ear Infirmary, the various Dispensaries and Infirmarys, are all accessible to the students. Clinical instruction is given every day, at the New York Hospital, of which Professor Post is one of the attending Surgeons. The dissecting-rooms will be open on the first day of October, and an ample supply of the *matériel* furnished. Students who pursue dissection, will be examined daily on anatomy, by the Demonstrator. Fees for the full Course of Lectures, \$105. Matriculation fee, \$5. Practical Anatomy, \$5. Graduation fee, \$30. The Spring Commencement will take place early in March, and the Summer Commencement early in July.

Good Board can be obtained for \$3 per week.

Students on arriving in the city, will please call at the College building in Fourteenth street, near Union Square, and inquire for Mr. Polman, the Janitor, who will conduct them to boarding houses near the College.

JOHN W. DEAPER, M.D.,  
President of the Medical Faculty.

P. S.—Students who arrive in the city before the 1st of October, will please call at the former College building, 6-9 Broadway, where they will find a person ready to conduct them to the new Edifice.

New York, June 25, 1851.

JED—copied

**NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.**—The subscriber, aware of the adulterations practised in preparing and powdering Drugs and Medicines for the market, and the difficulty experienced in distinguishing the pure, has arranged to have most of these articles powdered in his establishment. Samples of drugs in their original state will be kept for comparison, and he has requested Dr. A. A. Hays, State Assayer, to analyze at any time such preparations as may appear of doubtful genuineness, before offering them for sale, thereby insuring to physicians pure drugs and medicines.

WM. BROWN.

481 Washington, corner of Elliot street.

N. B.—With the above arrangement all can be supplied with pure and undiluted medicines. Physicians of Boston and vicinity are invited to call and examine the above arrangement, and see samples of pure drugs and medicines. No one allowed to put up prescriptions except those of long experience and perfect masters of their profession.

The sale of all Fancy Goods and Confectionery is discontinued on the Sabbath. Prescriptions and family medicines sold as usual on that day.

Sept. 4.

**MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS**—Compounded day and night by F. H. PRICK, CARPENTER & CO., Dispensers, 130 Washington street, Boston.

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# MEDICAL JOURNAL ADVERTISING SHEET.

**MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO.** *Session of 1831-32.*—The *Thirty-Second Annual Session* of this Institution will open on the 15th of October next, and close on the last of February, under the following arrangements.

H. W. BAXLEY, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.  
JOHN LOCKE, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.  
L. M. LAWSON, M.D., Prof. of Physiology and Pathology.  
T. O. EDWARDS, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Medical Jurisprudence.  
R. D. MUNSEY, M.D., Prof. of Surgery.  
LAXDON C. RIVES, M.D., Prof. of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.  
JOHN BELL, M.D., Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.  
JOHN DAVIS, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The following branches will be included in the Course:—Anatomy, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Physiology, Pathology, Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Medical Jurisprudence, Medical Botany, Surgery, Obstetrics, Diseases of Females, Diseases of Children, Practical Medicine, and Clinical Medicine and Surgery.

The Dissecting Rooms will be opened for classes on the 1st of October.

Clinical Lectures on Medicine and Surgery will be delivered at the Commercial Hospital three times a week.

The Medical College of Ohio affords the most ample opportunities for the prosecution of Practical Anatomy and Clinical Instructions in Medicine and Surgery.

*Preliminary Lectures*—A Course of Lectures will be delivered by the Faculty (free of charge), commencing on the 1st of October; also, Clinical Lectures at the Commercial Hospital.

*Fees*.—For a full Course of Lectures, \$103. Matriculation and Library Ticket, \$5. Dissecting Ticket, \$10. Graduation Fee, \$25. Hospital Ticket, \$5. Board (including the expenses of room, fuel and light) can be obtained at from \$2 to \$3 per week.

A new College Edifice will be erected during the ensuing summer.

Further information may be obtained by addressing the Dean.

L. M. LAWSON, M.D., *Dean of the Faculty*,  
South side of 6th st., between Walnut and Vine.  
Cincinnati, July, 1831. j39-10

**CASTLETON MEDICAL COLLEGE.**—There will be annually *two* full Courses of Lectures in this Institution; the *Spring Session* commencing on the last Thursday in February, the *Autumnal Session* commencing on the first Thursday in August. Each course will continue four months, under the direction of the following Faculty.

JOSEPH FRANKS, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Obstetrics.  
EZRA S. CARR, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry, and Natural History.

WILLIAM SWEETSER, M.D., Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

MIDDLETON GOLDSMITH, M.D., Prof. of Surgery.

WILLIAM C. KITTRIDGE, A.M., Prof. of Medical Jurisprudence.

CORYDON LA FORD, M.D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

S. GRIDLEY PERKINS, Demonstrator of Anatomy.

*Fees*.—For each full Course of Lectures, \$30. For those who have attended two full Courses at other Medical Colleges, \$10. Matriculation, \$5. Graduation, \$15. Board, including the expenses of room, fuel and lights, can be obtained in respectable houses at from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per week.

Castleton is accessible from Albany, via White Hall, and from Boston and Burlington via Rutland, by Railroads. E. S. CARR, M.D., *Registrar*.  
Castleton, Vt., June, 1831. Je 23-11.

**CITY OF BOSTON.**—City Physician's Office and Vaccine Institution, No. 21 Court Square.

Hour for Vaccination, from *Twelve to One o'clock*, daily. HENRY G. CLARK, *City Physician*.  
Residence 35 Salem Street. March 12—copif

**FRESH AND GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINES** of alsuperior quality, carefully prepared for physicians' use, and for sale on the most favorable terms, at 33 Tremont Row, Boston, by

JOSEPH BURNETT,  
Feb. 10-4f (Successor to T. Metcalf.

**PURE CHLOROFORM.**—For sale by JOSEPH BURNETT, Apothecary, No. 33 Tremont Row. Jan. 3-4f

**COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.**—The Forty-fifth Session of the College will be commenced on Monday, 15th October, 1831, and continued till March 15th, 1832 (commencement day).

ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, M.D., LL.D., President of the College and Emeritus Professor of Clinical Surgery.

VALENTINE MOTT, M.D., LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Operative Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

JOSEPH M. SMITH, M.D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

JOHN TORREY, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Botany and Chemistry.

ROBERT WATTS, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.

WILLARD PARKER, M.D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

CHANDLER R. GILMAN, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

ALONZO CLARK, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology including Microscopy.

ELISIA HARTLETT, M.D., Lecturer on Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

CHARLES E. ISAACS, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

*Fees*.—Matriculation fee, \$5; fees for the full course of Lectures, \$105; Demonstrator's Ticket, \$5; Graduation fee, \$25; Board, average \$3 per week.

Clinical Instruction is given at the New York Hospital daily, by the Medical Officers (Prof. Smith being one of them), fee \$8 per annum; at the Bellevue Hospital twice a week, without fee (Prof. Parker and Clark belonging to the Medical Staff); at the Eye Infirmary, without fee; and upwards of 1000 patients are annually exhibited to the class in the College Clinique. Obstetrical cases and subjects for dissection are abundantly furnished through the respective departments.

The annual commencement is held at the close of the session; there is also a semi-annual Examination on the second Tuesday of September. The prerequisites for Graduation are—21 years of age, three years of study, including two full courses of Lectures, the last of which must have been attended in this College, and the presentation of a Thesis on some subject connected with medical science.

In addition to the regular Course, and not interfering with it, a Course of Lectures will be commenced on Monday, 29th September, and continued until the 15th October. This course will be free.

R. WATTS, M.D.,  
*Col. of Phys. & Surg.* } Sec'y to the Faculty.  
67 Crosby St. N. Y. } Jy 15—cw181—cw181.

**UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.**—The Twelfth Session of this University will open on the 15th October next.

*Medical Department.*

JOSEPH N. McDOWELL, M.D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, and of Clinical Surgery.

RICHARD F. BARRETT, M.D., Prof. of Physiology and of Materia Medica.

JOHN B. JOHNSON, M.D., Prof. of Clinical Medicine and Pathological Anatomy.

ANDER HOPTON, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

S. GRATZ MOSES, M.D., Prof. of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

JOSEPH N. McDOWELL, M.D., Prof. of General, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

JOHN S. MOORE, M.D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN HODGEN, M.D., Adjunct Prof. of Surgery and Demonstrator of Anatomy.

L. T. PIN, M.D., Adjunct Prof. of Anatomy, and Professor.

PETER MASON, Curator.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Janitor.

Aggregate cost of Tickets, \$105. Graduation fee, \$20. Matriculation fee, \$5. Good boarding from \$2 to \$3 per week.

For further information address the Dean of the Faculty, or call upon him at his office, No. 41 Fourth street, under the Planter's House.

JOHN S. MOORE, M.D., *Dean*.  
St. Louis, May 10, 1831. may 21-11.

**MATICO.**—A fresh supply just received and for sale by JOSEPH BURNETT, No. 33 Tremont Row. Mech 17-4f

**PREPARATIONS OF SILVER.**—Nitrate in Crystals, Oxide, Iodide and Chloride, manufactured and for sale at 160 Washington street, Boston, by PHILBRICK & TRAFONT, Chemists. Nov. 13.

THE  
BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XLV.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1851.

No. 1.

ON THE RECIPROCAL AGENCIES OF MIND AND MATTER.

[The Lumleian Lectures for 1851, delivered at the Royal College of Physicians, London, by J. C. BADELEY, M.D., Cantab, &c.]

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—In entering on the office of Lumleian lecturer, which I have the honor of holding, and in offering the product of my humble experience to so learned a body, some little allowance will, I trust, be made for the many imperfections which I am but too well aware are inseparable from my position. The science of medicine has, within the last few years, advanced with strides so rapid, and improvements so unquestionable—whilst treatises so luminous and voluminous, in every department of science, have been launched so liberally from the press—that the selection of a subject for a lecture is as difficult as the prospect of throwing new light upon it is comparatively hopeless. An expansive veil of obscurity, nevertheless, still shrouds the arcana of nature and of disease; and many are the objects which neither the mental acumen of man, nor the telescope of time, will probably be ever able to explain. We witness disease in myriad forms and varieties, and are hourly invoked to obviate its ravages; and we succeed: we employ the remedies which science has supplied, and experience has attuned to their complicated operations: we snatch, in numberless instances, the sufferer from an untimely grave; or, if we fail in averting a fatal termination—

“ Make languor smile, and smooth the bed of death.”

Not entirely discouraged, therefore, by the difficulties with which it is encompassed, I have selected for my subject, in the performance of the duties which are assigned me, *The Reciprocal Agencies of Mind and Matter*; and, inasmuch as no part or portion of the body is exempt from mental operations, and, on the other hand, the functions of the mind are either impaired or obliterated by disease of the encephalon, a most extensive and interesting field is open before us. Such, indeed, is the varying intensity with which the mind operates directly or indirectly on our corporeal structure, that at one time it prostrates, and in a moment extinguishes every manifestation of life—at another, it paralyzes, or only partially destroys it: or it lays the lamentable foundation of protracted and incurable disease. Knowing, as we do, that the brain is the seat of the acknowledged superiority of man over the whole of animated

existence—the fountain from the which our every passion and our every feeling flows—the abode of consciousness—the throne of intellect—of reason—of memory—of judgment—in a word, of every manifestation of the human mind—it becomes our duty to study its material conditions in connection with disease, as well as to trace out and observe the mental phenomena dependent on its impairment. It is not my intention, however, to wander into the mystical labyrinth of metaphysical inquiry, nor to subject myself to the animadversions of theologians by advancing doctrines to which any objection can be raised. A broad margin exists between the *animus* and the *anima*. The workings of the one (inasmuch as they are connected with, or dependent on the brain and nervous system) come legitimately within the province of the physician, and may fairly be discussed without entrenching on the object of the care and cure of the divine; and far be it from me to invade his holy mission, or trespass on the boundary of his pious office! Undisputed as it is by men endowed with reasoning faculties, and not afraid to exercise them, that the brain is the material organ of the mind—established as the proposition is by positive, and strengthened as it is by negative, reasoning—we have *no choice* but to believe it: hourly evidence demonstrates it; and, to shrink from the contemplation of its workings, or to reject the fact itself, is to mistrust the wisdom and deny the omnipotence of Him who created and endowed it! Not that the identity of mind and matter is hence to be inferred. “The wind bloweth where it listeth, and no man can tell whence it cometh, or whither it goeth.” Should the brain be disordered, as is evinced in the delirium of fever, or should its structure be impaired, as in cases of insanity, the healthy action of the mind is impaired or obliterated also; and, should the harp be out of order, or its strings be out of tune, its music is discordant, its melody destroyed, or no sound whatever can be elicited from it. The brain being the seat of consciousness and of perception, objects act upon it, exciting different emotions and sensations, which are conveyed, through the medium of the nerves, to different organs of the body—to the glands, for example, whereby the secretions are instantly affected. What, in common parlance, is the “mouth watering,” but the sight and anticipation of a savory morsel acting through the brain and nerves on the salivary glands, augmenting their secretion, and otherwise preparing the digestive apparatus for the exercise of its function? What are tears, but the liquid essence of grief or joy emanating from the action of the mind on the lachrymal glands, under the influence of mental emotion? What is the palpitation of the heart and tremor of the muscles, in cases of sudden and strong excitement, but the action of the mind on the muscular fibre, and consequently on the circulating system, through the medium of the nerves? And so on with other functions of the animal economy which it is unnecessary to enumerate. That these effects *are* produced, and these sensations generated, is known by daily and hourly experience to every one; but to demonstrate *how* it is effected, “*hic labor, hoc opus.*” The subject, at all events, has given birth to many shrewd conjectures—to many ingenious theories—to great varieties of opinion, and to much profound reasoning amongst philosophers, from the time of Hippocrates



to the present day. Haller, who has examined these respective theories most minutely, leans to the opinion that the *modus operandi* of the nerves is by means of a most subtle fluid permeating their cavities, and to which the name of "*spirit*" was given. This is, in fact, the "*Arachneus*" of Van Helmont, the "*anima*" of Stahl, the "*materia vite diffusa*" of Hunter, the "*vital principle*" or "*subtle essence*" of all others, all of which are, in fact, synonymous. Hunter conceived that this mobile, invisible spirit, was superadded to inert matter, as magnetism is to iron, and put in motion other bodies which are evident to the senses; that it is consequently analogous to electricity and magnetism, though not identical, and is so beautifully described in the 6th *Æneid* of Virgil.

As to the "vibrations and vibratiuncles" of Hartley, whether of an elastic ether, or of the infinitesimal particles of the brain and nerves, "there *may* be such things," as Dr. Reid says, "for what we know, and men may rationally inquire whether they can find any evidence of their existence; but, while we have no proof of their existence, to apply them to the solution of phenomena, and to build a system upon them, is what I conceive we call building a castle in the air." It is true that Sir Isaac Newton formed a conjecture of this nature, an authority which would seem to give it a firmer foundation; but he admitted also that it was not established by proof, though it was entitled to be examined by experiments. Hartley, however, referred all our sensations and ideas—in a word, all the operations of our minds—to this theory of vibration—a theory which is opposed and ridiculed by Stewart, Reid and Drummond. Descartes has attempted almost to demonstrate how, by the animal spirits going and returning in the nerves, muscular motion, perception, memory and imagination are effected. Some anatomists reject these ideas on the assertion that the nerves are not tubular! Others assert that they are! Le Gallois believed that there is a secretion in the nerves by which their power is transmitted, and through which medium the brain and spinal marrow exercise their action throughout the body. Then, again, there is a sect of *idealists*, of which Bishop Berkeley and Hume were the leaders: Berkeley, indeed, so warmly embraced his vapid theory of ideas and perceptions, as to reject the very existence of matter altogether! But, as Lord Byron observed—

"When Bishop Berkeley said 'there was no matter,'  
And proved it—'twas no matter what he said!"

The only other theory which I shall adduce, and that to which, in my opinion, the greatest plausibility attaches, is that the nervous influence depends mainly on some modification of galvanism and electricity; and it is an equally curious and corroborative fact, that substances which conduct electricity are also conductors of the nervous fluid, and *vice versa*. A strong instance of animal electricity presents itself in the gymnotus, or electrical eel, which it is sufficient that I should name, without detailing its well-known properties.

This is a favorite hypothesis with many able physiologists, as well as with myself, and a close comparison of their agencies substantiates the closeness of their analogy. The experiments instituted by Dr. Wilson Philip, of dividing the nerves supplying the stomach and respiratory or-

gans, and then substituting their suspended functions by a stream of galvanism, still further confirm the doctrine, and so vividly illustrate its probability, as to place all others comparatively in the shade. The nerves are, in short, the electric wires by which the brain telegraphs its workings to different glandular stations, or issues its commands to the muscles of volition ! If these wires are severed, the telegraph works in vain ; if these nerves are divided, the operations of the mind on the respective organs are annihilated also. Dr. Philip, after detailing his experiments, asks—"Is it possible to explain the result of these experiments without admitting the identity of the nervous fluid and galvanism ? We must either admit this, or that 'here is another power capable of performing the most characteristic and complicated functions of the nervous system.'" Dr. Cooke favors the same opinion. Mr. Walker, in his work on Philosophy, says—"If a person stand on the electric stool with glass feet, and touch the prime conductor for a few minutes while the machine is working, his pulse will be greatly accelerated ; and if bled in that situation, the blood will be projected a considerable distance—showing that electricity stimulates the motion of the heart, and increases the motion of fluids. Can any doubt remain," he asks, "that this wonderful agent is a prime instrument in muscular motion ?" The perpetual variations of our feelings and spirits, without any assignable cause, are, I have no doubt, frequently produced by the varying proportions of electricity in the atmosphere, exerting an influence on the brain and nerves through the medium of our respiratory organs ; and it is highly probable that the vital energy common to all animals and vegetables is dependent on the agency of electricity, though perhaps not identified with it. Mr. Smee, in his *Treatise on Instinct and Reason*, says—"A gentleman who has much to do with various persons as an agent, assured me that the weather much influenced the action of people, and to such an extent was he practically acquainted with it, that he never went out to canvass on a dark and gloomy day ; but when the sun shines, and the sky is bright, people feel happy within themselves, and then he can do business with them !"—p. 250.

In damp and hazy weather, when electricity is carried off from our bodies by humidity, our spirits become languid, and our sensibility less acute—the nerves lose their tension and elasticity ; whereas, on high mountains, spontaneous flashes have been seen to be darted from the fingers, the body containing more than the surrounding rarefied and conducting air.

I am corroborated in this my opinion also by Dr. Holland, who says—"Little though its influence has yet been defined, I believe that the electrical state of the atmosphere is that of all its conditions which has most important and diffused effects on the animal economy, more rapid and pervading than any other, and (as one of the vital stimuli) more intimately allied to the functions of the nervous system." [Notes and Reflections, p. 485.] It is difficult to advert to the effects of atmospheric electricity on the body without noticing the question whether this great natural agent is not of itself directly engaged in the functions of the nervous system. It is obvious that changes of atmospheric elec-

tricity have much influence on the sensations and voluntary powers, producing results variously analogous to those which attend certain morbid states of body more familiar to us. An atmosphere highly charged with electricity produces alternations of chill and warmth on the skin, and many indescribable sensations; sometimes feelings of a rheumatic character in the muscles, tingling and itching of the sentient extremities of the nerves; and a thunder cloud is frequently productive of headache or other cerebral affections. All this demonstrates the influence of electricity on the animal economy.

But, to return from this digression.

If the mind possesses, through the medium of the brain and nerves, such an immense and powerful influence on the subordinate corporeal organization as to enable man, under the excitement of mental emotion, to perform the astonishing feats, and accomplish the Herculean labors which we continually witness or read, it can easily be understood that it can also impair or totally subvert the frail and delicate elements of which our corporeal frame is composed. Thus it happens that by its stimulus to the circulating system, the action of the heart and arteries is impelled at times beyond their powers of endurance; and a vessel bursting on the brain, a fatal apoplexy suddenly ensues, or a lingering paralysis is entailed for probably a melancholy series of years. The body succumbs to the sovereign influence of the mind; and the hero, whose "very name struck terror to the foe," is at once reduced to a state of helpless impotence.

In others, where, through misfortune or through grief, the spirits, once so buoyant, are utterly dejected and depressed, the canker-worm of care, with slow and insidious progress, eats into some less vital organ, and, altering its structure, and vitiating its faculties, gradually undermines the fabric of the constitution, and establishes a painful, an incurable, and ultimately a fatal disease.

During the few years in which I formerly practised in London, whilst engaged one morning in conversation with the late Sir Astley Cooper in his study, a subject was announced who had come from Norfolk for that justly-eminent surgeon's opinion and advice. His keen and practised eye at once discerned the malady; and before he put a question to the elderly and melancholy object that had entered the room, Sir Astley asked me if I could name his disease? I admitted my inability beyond that of a constitution thoroughly impaired; on which Sir Astley said that he was much mistaken if the poor man was not laboring from carcinoma of the rectum, and that probably his mind was ill at ease. On examining the patient the accuracy of his diagnosis was most fully confirmed. He then observed how frequently that disease ensued on mental distress.

The disease is, however, by no means confined to the rectum. The female breast and uterus are particularly subject to scirrhus from the same cause.

"I should have observed," says Sir Astley Cooper in his lectures, when speaking of the causes of this disease, "that one of the most frequent is grief or anxiety of mind. It arrests the progress of secretion,

produces irritative fever, and becomes the forerunner of scirrhus tubercle. How often have I found [he continues], when a mother has been watching, night after night, with anxious solicitude, the pangs and sufferings of her child, and has had the comfort and gratification of seeing its recovery, that in a short time after this she has come to me with an uneasiness of the breast, which on examination I have discovered to be scirrhus tubercle. Full three fourths of these cases arise from grief and anxiety of mind. It is the state of mind and body which predisposes to this disease. The mind acts on the body, the secretions are arrested, and the result is the formation of scirrhus. Look, then, in this complaint, not only at altering the state of the constitution, but *relieve the mind*, and remove, if possible, the anxiety under which the patient labors."

Most surgeons, I believe, concur in this opinion. Some, however, consider that there must be an hereditary or constitutional predisposition to the disease. Others, that it belongs especially to maidens, or to women who have never borne children. Its visitations, however, occur indiscriminately; and where the exciting cause is sufficiently strong to generate the disease at once in a diathesis favorable to it, a similar result, though more remote, may ensue where it may not be expected.

[To be continued.]

#### WOMAN'S DRESS A CAUSE OF UTERINE DISPLACEMENTS.

[Read before the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, July 23, 1851, by Dr. W. E. COALE.]

THE great and increased frequency of uterine displacements in the last few years must have forced itself upon the attention of every practitioner of medicine. A peculiarity, too, that they have of late assumed, is, that they are now met with in very young persons, whilst medical authors, writing not a quarter of a century ago, describe them—unless in exceptional cases—as affections to be found in women who have several times undergone the labors of a mother—in those of originally defective constitutions—in those who have been imprudent in making exertions too soon after childbirth—or, in short, in those who have been worn down and enfeebled by any cause calculated to lessen the general tone of the system: imprudence in habits of life—over-tasking in particular occupations requiring a stooping position—decay from age, &c. We find, however, now—and I appeal to those present for a candid confirmation or contradiction of the assertion—that a large number of cases of prolapsus uteri occurs in those in early womanhood, and some in those who have scarcely advanced beyond girlhood. For my own part, without recurring to former cases, the fact that at this moment I have under my care five—not one older than 23—one of them but 18 years of age—not one of them a mother—none engaged in any exhausting occupation, gives me warrant for what I say—and, though accident may just now have greatly increased my proportion of such cases, I cannot believe that in the total my experience is very different from that of others present. It is, then, surely an interesting subject for inquiry as to what

are the causes of the frequency of these affections just now ; and why are the youngest, and, in other respects, the heartiest women the victims of it.

One undoubted explanation for some of this frequency is, that from an increase of medical research and inquiry upon the subject, the disease is now detected, where formerly it was passed by unrecognized, so that the increase of frequency is not so great as at first might be imagined. I state this in the outset, plainly, that it may have its full force as far as it can go, and that it may not be supposed that I have at once gone to a favorite theory, not looking carefully and without prejudice to other sources.

Throwing out, then, a fair proportion of cases, as accounted for above, we still have left a large number for which we must seek other means of accounting. These we believe we find in the mode of dress now in fashion amongst our women—the peculiarity of which, as interesting to us, is, that it is supported almost entirely from the waist—using that word, not in the dress-maker's sense, but in its old meaning as designating the contracted portion of the figure just above the hips.

Until the last fifteen years, although the dress was at times worn very low on the chest, it was always hung by broad shoulder-straps—frequently coming from the shoulders very high up towards the sides of the neck. A reference to any prints illustrating the fashions of this century prior to the time mentioned, or the costumes of England or France for any period, will more fully explain this if necessary. About fifteen years since, as a ball dress, the shoulder-straps were left off, so that the upper line of the dress was perfectly horizontal, and this, with those elastic views of delicacy so peculiar to fashion—was often low enough to disclose the edge of the arm-pit. In this style there was apparently great danger of the dress slipping down, and it would do so but for the ingenious though not graceful contrivance of suspending it from uprights of whalebone, the lower ends of which are supported at the waist. This, from being a ball costume, has become more and more common ; so that now, even when high-necked outer dresses are worn, the under dresses are cut low and supported as above described, in order to suit if a change be made in the former. Thus much for the part of the dress above the waist—to which we attribute its measure, though not a very large one, of the affections under consideration.

To the part below the waist, however, we believe we can look with confidence for a full and satisfactory explanation of the mischief done.

With a view of improving their shape, the lower part of the dress of women now consists of six, eight, or even more, skirts,\* made of various materials ; cotton—the stiff woolen material, intended for curtains, called moreen—flannel, and at times quilted with cotton wool—weighing together, as ascertained by actual experiment, ten, twelve, and even fifteen pounds. Each of these is supported by a string drawn very tightly around the body. We have seen the marks of these strings for days after the skirts have been removed—we have seen them even after

\* This is on the confession of patients themselves, or I could not believe or dare state it.

death. Here, then, is the first source of evil—the continued pressure and constraint that these strings keep up—evidently embarrassing greatly the organs within. When to this, however, we add the weight of the skirts, we cannot but at once perceive how great an additional force we set to work, particularly if its operation—as exerted upon organs having amongst themselves a mobility almost as great as that of fluid—be properly estimated. To protect the abdominal viscera against this pressure, remember there is nothing, in front at least, save a thin partition of woman's soft and tensionless muscle. That these viscera should be forced downwards is not surprising; that they must in turn exert an equal force downward on the pelvic viscera, is apparent—and that the uterus, the most moveable of the last and the most obnoxious by its situation to receive such an impulse, should give way to the continual assaults upon it, is what we might most readily expect from the premises. Here we have an explanation full, and, we trust, convincing, of the frequency of a disease in the youngest and heartiest of the sex—which twenty years since was considered peculiar to those whose powers of life were greatly exhausted by demands upon them, or were already on the decline from age; an explanation, I may mention in passing, not yet offered, as far as I can ascertain, by any other writer.

We look upon the mischief thus done as no whit less than that effected by tight lacing; but if anything, greater—for it is more silently done. Friends cannot see, and do not understand, the evil at work, and therefore can give no warning word. The symptoms themselves commence so gradually and point so indirectly to the cause, as to excite no alarm in the victim. Exercise, which ought to invigorate, soon fatigues and becomes distasteful. Ascending a flight of stairs, or stooping to lift a comparatively light weight, instantly loads the hips with a burden that can scarcely be borne. The back, particularly at the lower part, feels sprained, and memory is taxed in vain for some injury to account for it. Dragging sensations around the hips, pain down the legs, and weak knees, are attributed to rheumatism. The symptoms may now begin to point more directly to the real seat of the trouble—every monthly period brings renewed sufferings, from which the system rallies more and more slowly—daily and hourly embarrassments occur of nearly all the organs within the pelvis—an irritable bladder (a very frequent symptom in my experience)—hæmorrhoids—unceasing pain and continual sensation of bearing down. The retiring delicacy of maidenhood shrinks from telling these, and unless marriage happily brings her under the care of a physician, the mischief goes beyond hope of relief.

Displacement of the uterus, though the most permanent and grievous trouble produced by the heavy skirts, is not the sole one. Close observation and more particular inquiries into the symptoms of dysmenorrhœa have convinced me that in very many cases the pressure above described keeps up, if it does not actually induce, a plethora of that organ, to which much of the sufferings at those periods may reasonably be attributed. This plethora, too, cannot be repeated often, or continued for a great while, it is evident, without alterations in the uterus itself, which must tend still further to embarrass it in the performance of its

functions, and entail suffering upon the patient. Acting upon my conviction of this cause of suffering at the monthly periods, I have advised, upon the first warning of the flow commencing, that the string around the waist should be loosened, and as many of the skirts removed as the temperature will permit; and this I have often found to give immediate relief to a great degree.

If my theory as to the cause of so many of the cases of uterine displacement be correct, we have with it an explanation also of the inefficiency of our means of remedying the disease. Any truss or abdominal supporter, to be efficient, acting precisely as the skirts do, by pressure externally upon the walls of the abdomen, must exercise a pressure fully equal to them before it can begin to do anything towards supporting the uterus. This is too clear to require demonstration. If it does act with equal force, we ask what can be the situation of a woman with a twelve-pound force pressing downwards and a twelve-pound force pressing upwards, upon the soft walls of the abdomen? What chance have the organs within of doing their duty, and how long, under such treatment, will it be before she can expect to lay aside such aids and assistances and find herself a well and hearty woman, with the original complaint perfectly remedied?

As a palliative to the evil of wearing such oppressive garments, we always recommend that they should be supported by shoulder-straps; and the suggestion of this simple expedient, imperfect as it is, has of itself brought us the heartiest thanks of the sufferers for the relief it has given them—assuring us that were the improvement carried further, in lighter and more equally-supported garments, greater relief might be afforded to our patients; and many, who are not such now, might be saved from becoming invalids.

The importance of the subject, I trust, will be a sufficient apology for the length of this paper, which I have tried to make as concise as clearness will permit. With a view to this, I have omitted to relate particular cases, though I could give several, highly illustrative of the correctness of my views, as well as more especial confirmations from expression of patients themselves, often clothed in the strongest language that relief from suffering and renewed health uses.

In conclusion, I call attention to a moral aspect of the subject—viz., that of all the peculiarities of woman's dress, which an appeal to the laws of physiology shows conclusively must seriously influence her health—low-necked dresses, corsets, tight and constraining waists, heavy skirts, narrow and thin-soled shoes—for not one of them is the shadow of a claim made that they contribute in the slightest to ease and comfort; but, on the contrary, it is openly professed that they are used solely and entirely for the improvement of the figure. By which we are driven to the inevitable conclusion, that either woman was sent "into this breathing world, scarce half made up," or that French dress-makers have greatly improved upon the pattern as originally devised by the Creator.

*Boston, July 26, 1851.*



## PALMER'S ARTIFICIAL LEG IN LONDON.

[THE following letter from Mr. Palmer, inventor of the improved artificial leg which goes by his name, and which has often been referred to in this Journal, will be read with interest, not only on account of the gratifying success which it represents an American invention to have received abroad, but for the allusions contained in it to the personal characteristics of many of the eminent surgeons of London.—Ed.]

DEAR SIR,—Four weeks have elapsed since you shook my hand so kindly in the Crystal Palace, when about taking your leave of that Tabernacle of Nations, to return to our dear America! I hope you had a pleasant passage home, and am most certain it must have seemed sweet to arrive there and seat yourself in an easy Boston chair, after climbing over Alps, and traversing Arabian deserts on the backs of camels.

I promised you to write often, and the cause of non-fulfilment has been the fear that my letters would not interest your readers, or that in complying with your request (while I should gratify many friends) I should necessarily make such use of the "pronoun I," as would cause many unacquainted with my very humble self to make as free use of the "interjection O"!

But my word is pledged; and as you insisted that I should tell the tale of my adventures in this metropolis, and that I should tell it in my *own way*, it shall be entered upon—and if you or any of your readers discover that I am getting into any places where so humble an individual has no right, you have only to pay my passage back in one of the Collins steamers, to keep me from setting my *foot* on "Royal Carpets" after September next.

But, in passing, I beg to remind you that I have not forgotten the time, some years since, when you, through your potential Journal, did so much to open the way to my present success; and to state, that but for your kind assistance, and that of your medical compeers in America, I might now be found among the granite hills of my native State—a State, by-the-by, *endeared to my heart by all the most pleasing and hal-  
lowed reminiscences*—instead of finding myself (as recently) in the "Uxbridge House," surveying the mutilated hero of Waterloo and compatriot of Wellington—or *squeezed* among the invincible tatterdemalionary corps in Gauntlet Alley, leading from the Crystal Palace to Piccadilly!

I arrived in London April 17th, and after taking a short time to get the ground steady under me, so that the Patent Leg should not, like the "Golden" one—

"In a whirling bout,  
Stick stiffly out,  
Like the leg of a *figurante*,"

I commenced my calls on the surgeons by visiting Professor Fergusson (Prince Albert's surgeon), and was received with all the respect due—not to *myself*, for that would not be worth mentioning—but to the various eminent American surgeons who had honored me with letters of introduction to him and to others. Prof. F. examined, with much appa-

rent delight, the invention, and (if you will pardon the liberty I take in assuming a right not *formally* delegated) I will give you the verdict, *verbatim*, of this very eminent surgeon, and also of some of his compeers in London. In my journal I have carefully kept the same from day to day, and some of the remarks are so quaint, characteristic and significant, as to merit publication just as they fell from the lips of the authors. Prof. Fergusson is a man of pleasing, unaffected address, but somewhat commanding in figure and physiognomy. After inspecting long and carefully all the minutæ of the invention, he very gravely said, "It is *clever*! perfect! *WONDERFUL*." He then gave me a letter of introduction and recommendation to Mr. Cameron, medical attendant of Lord Anglesey. It was written in the most unequivocal terms of commendation of the limb and the inventor.

Upon presenting the letter at the Uxbridge House (the town residence of the Marquis), I was most kindly welcomed by Mr. Cameron, and by him conducted to the private apartments of "his Lordship" to receive an introduction. The old hero I found writing at his table, notwithstanding his locks have been whitened by the frosts of more than three score years and twenty. He arose, and greeted me with kindly words and smiles, bidding me welcome to London and to his mansion. The Marquis's leg fell (with Napoleon's homicidal glory) on the field of Waterloo, and a monument is there to its memory erected.

Mr. Pott, an ingenious man, who had, also, lost a limb, had the honor of making for the Marquis the description of leg which he has ever since worn, and which is called the "Anglesey Leg" in America. Mr. Pott is now dead, and so is also the only man who learned the business with him, and who remained in this country. The workmanship of the successor here, is not equal to that of some artisans in New York.

The Marquis, by my permission, ordered in his leg-maker to see the improved mechanism, and asked him what he thought of it. It was a hard question—he might as well have asked Napoleon what *he* thought of the fight at Waterloo! The artisan hesitated; but the hero continued, "I think it is most *DEVILISH CLEVER*!" The Marquis showed me all his riding and walking limbs, and the manner of applying the same.

William Lawrence, Esq., F.R.S. (Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital and President of the Royal College of Surgeons), I next visited. He is a most practical and approachable man, and received me with none of that cold reserve or *miserable* etiquette which must *sometimes* be endured. I went with him to the Hospital, where the limb was shown to a large number of surgeons. Mr. Lawrence indulged in the strongest terms of commendation; and Edw. Stanley, Esq. (another surgeon of the Hospital) then stated that, "with such a limb to repair the loss, amputations would now be *much less dreaded*." It was suggested that in some way it might be brought within the reach of hospital patients.

I most luckily there met Professor Henry J. Bigelow, of Boston, who having been chairman of the Committee on Artificial Limbs at the last exhibition in Boston, was prepared to assist me essentially. He stated that he had known the invention and its great success since it was brought before the public, and that it was incomparably better than any

other leg in America. The kind and decided terms in which he spoke, did much to make my position easy on my first appearance in a London hospital.

Next, I presented my foot at the door of the great Sir Benjamin ; but (notwithstanding I had previously sent the most ample credentials) I was whirled about on the threshold by the following pleasant greeting, unaccompanied by even a glimpse of his person—"Come at *nine*, to-morrow"! Exit, instant. At "*nine, to-morrow*," I found Sir Benjamin in a happier mood, and not perplexed by a score of invalids. He was *very* affable, and entered into a critical examination, which having concluded, he declared very earnestly that the limb was "perfect," and gave me seven letters of introduction to eminent hospital surgeons, calling their attention to the invention as a "very ingenious" American production. I have since learned that he has omitted no opportunity of speaking of the same. He conversed with great freedom, and on *leaving* his door I was honored with his extreme and distinguished courtesy, which contrasted pleasingly with the irascible prelude of the day before. I am now acting under the auspices of Sir B. C. Brodie.

Joseph H. Green, F.R.S. (of the College of Surgeons) has been very active in helping me on, and his influence is very great. He said "it is much the best leg I have ever seen"—gave me an introduction to Mr. Wakley, of the Lancet, who said "I know of no leg which can compete successfully with yours." He proposed giving a notice in the Lancet, which will soon appear.

Bransby B. Cooper (Surgeon to ——— Hospital), after witnessing its action, sprang from his chair, and exclaimed—"It is *wonderful*—it is wonderful"!

Mr. Skey (Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital) said—"It is most admirable"!—"is just what I have thought *might* be done." He continued—"I should prefer to say an Englishman makes the best leg, but I *must* say an American has, and I go for the *best*."

Mr. Guthrie greeted me with—"Who are you"? Answer—"An American." "Your name," continued he. "Palmer," replied I. "Oh yes, I have *seen* your wonderful leg," said Mr. G., "but *let me see it again*." I explained, and showed its practical operation—then asked the venerable compeer of Sir Benjamin Brodie for his opinion. He replied—"I can tell you in a few words what I think of it"—"it is a *much* better leg than is made in London."

Dr. Forbes received me with much kindness, and said, that though not personally acquainted with "such matters, he had the most entire confidence in the opinion of the many eminent American surgeons whose certificates and letters I presented.

Mr. Curling (Surgeon to the London Hospital), to whom I was introduced by Sir Benjamin Brodie, said—"It is most beautiful—the best leg I have ever seen."

Mr. Luke, Mr. Hilton, and Mr. Solly, were of the same opinion.

Mr. Shaw (Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital) called at my rooms and gave an order for a leg for a brother in Edinburgh, who is a judge of one of the higher courts in that city.

I might go on for hours, giving you the names and expressed opinions of European surgeons who have honored me with their attention ; but the list is *now too long to be read*, and I will close it by informing you that several distinguished French surgeons, among whom are Professor Lallemand, Member of the Institute, &c., and M. Roux, Surgeon to the Hotel Dieu, have invited me to Paris. I have a patent in France, also, and am about to introduce the leg there.

I must not omit mentioning that his Excellency, Abbott Lawrence, received me with his most cheering smiles of encouragement. For such a reception by the American Minister, I am greatly indebted to Peter Hubbell, Esq., a high-minded and distinguished gentleman of Charlestown, Mass., who has for near four years made use, in person, of my invention ; also to Hon. Amos Lawrence, and Thos. Fletcher, Esq., of Philadelphia, who gave me the most valuable letters of introduction. Mr. Lawrence offered every assistance in his power to further my views. He gave me an introduction to Sir David Brewster, who is chairman of the Grand Jury of the great exhibition.

Sir D. Brewster said I had "given good practical proof of the superiority of the invention," and that so valuable an article would not fail of being duly appreciated when they made their awards.

I have noted down in my journal the expressed opinion of every surgeon and member of the Jury on such mechanism as mine, which, however, I do not feel at liberty to publish while their official report is pending ; but this I will say, that no committee, either in Boston, New York or Philadelphia, ever committed themselves half so far in praise of the leg while an award was pending, as have this Jury. You shall be informed of the final issue, and shall have a copy of their report.

I have sent to Springfield for one of our mechanicians to come *immediately over*, and shall have a manufactory open here in about one month from this time ; and you, who have so kindly and earnestly interested yourself in my behalf, shall hear from time to time of my future success. And just in proportion as my interests are promoted, or as your very humble, though not unambitious servant is increasingly honored, so will increase the debt of gratitude I owe to yourself and many kind and efficient friends in my own dear country, who have cheered me on by friendly acts at home, and have sent "a wish or a thought after me" across the ocean.

In conclusion—my success thus far has exceeded my own anticipations. I have found a *readiness* to appreciate, and *frankness* to acknowledge convictions, which are beyond my former belief ; in truth, I have been *honored* much beyond my deserts, and been mistaken in high places for a much greater man than I am, or expect to be. I must tell you that, at the request of several surgeons (among whom were Mr. Arnott, Mr. Shaw, and the President of the College) I attended, last week, a grand "*Conversazione*" at the Royal College of Surgeons ; where I was compelled to run the gauntlet from 8 till 11 o'clock at night, between files of surgeons extending across the great room. It was a great opportunity, and whether I successfully embraced it or not, you can learn of the men whose names I have used in connection with the learned assemblage.

Thinking your readers furnished with a sufficient number of capital "I's" to enable them to read my letter without spectacles,

I remain your most ob't serv't,

London, July 10, 1851.

B. FRANK. PALMER.

## THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

BOSTON, AUGUST 6, 1851.

### EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE (CONCLUDED.)

*Berlin.*—More beautifully arranged cabinets are no where within my recollection, than those of the School of Mines, and the mineralogical collection in the University of Berlin. There is a small piece of meteoric iron, in which a wrought stone is fast, having the moon and stars cut upon it—and the little mass was probably once a ring, and found at Pompeii. Somebody had it made out of the metal from the skies, in a remote age—which demonstrates that meteoric iron fell then, as it now does, occasionally. No such thing as a description of the museum could be undertaken by any others than the professors and curators. One block of malechite, from Siberia, is valued at 4000 thalers—not far from \$2,800 of our currency. The first diamond ever found in Siberia, discovered by Humboldt, was shown me. Some slabs, containing fossil foot marks of the Chirothereum, are striking specimens. The anatomical museum occupies a spacious suit of apartments, but it did not come up to my expectations. Two human skeletons, over seven feet tall, were the gems of the place. All the wet preparations, and those in comparative anatomy, struck me favorably. The zoological cabinet is vast. Every section is unsurpassed for neatness and order. There are 22,000 birds set up. The fossil bones are not numerous or rare to a person who has seen the collections in France and England.

The medical school of the University, conducted by the most learned of men in their several branches, is not a very large one, taking into consideration the reputation of the faculty, and the centralization of every thing scientific at Berlin. Two courses of lectures are delivered in the year, of six months duration each. Two months slip away in a manner to make out only ten months of lecturing. The professors realize but small fees for their laborious services. They would be frightened at such incomes as some very common kinds of talent command in some of the medical schools of the United States. Prof. Weiss and Prof. Gustavus Rose, gentlemen of extensive learning, are the professors of mineralogy and crystallography. Prof. Ritter—that extraordinary man in physical geography—is a tall, large-sized, heavy man, with a gigantic head, covered with flowing, long white hair. He is all kindness and cordiality—and cannot be otherwise than a very agreeable man. He is 72 years of age, having been born at Quedlinburg, Aug. 8, 1779, but active and ambitious as ever. His library embraces his own favorite topics, and some of every thing else. He seems to live in the midst of the collection, as all these German scholars do—for they have scarcely a thought beyond the immediate subject to which their laborious lives are devoted. Prof. Ehrenberg—the literal meaning of whose name is "mountain of honor"—is quite a short man, thick set, with a round full face, hair quite gray, whose enthusiasm is great on microscopical researches. He was born at Delitzsch, April 19, 1795. He,

too, lives among his books. His work on the Nile will soon be out, and I am expecting much gratification from perusing his investigations. He has ascertained that something like an eighth of the mud, brought down by the annual overflow, is a mass of microscopic beings. The land is therefore fertilized by animal matter. He showed me perhaps two dozens of homœopathic-looking phials, in which were specimens of dust that rained down in different countries, and at different periods, which, on inspection, has proved to be fossil animal formations. Some were detected by him, alive. Wherever such phenomena as falling dust, red snow, &c., occur in our country, he expressed a hope that some of it might be preserved for analysis. I called on Prof. John Müller—a name familiar to American physicians—professor of physiology and comparative anatomy in the University. He was born at Coblenz, July 14, 1801; is a stout framed man, broad chested, with a large head, and short dark hair; seems very restive, constantly changing his position, as though intensely excited. He has apparently been over-worked. Four times a week, from 8 to 9 A. M., he reads a lecture on pathological anatomy; three times, from 6 to 7 A. M., on the special physiology of man; and five times a week with demonstrations and experiments on animals.

A day was set apart for an excursion, about seventeen miles, to Potsdam, a royal residence—which is an island about four miles diameter, in the river Haull—an unco place, quite flat, but through the ingenuity of man and the plastic efforts of nature, is altogether a beautiful spot. It has 30,000 inhabitants, and on account of the indomitable character of Frederick the Great, who richly embellished it, must always remain a classic spot. The new palace, so called, of red brick, is splendid—and its appointments, pictures, marble halls, &c., make it a match for the royal residence in France. Some excellent things by Rubens, Vandyck, and a hundred others, adorn the walls. One immense apartment has its walls entirely covered with mineralogical specimens, stuck fast in cement; while pilasters, arches, cornices and beautiful devices, are entirely constructed of shells, of all sizes, shapes and colors. I never saw a more curious finish, nor one more easily made. I was shown the very room and furniture used by the pride and glory of Prussia—Frederick the Great—the table on which he wrote, and the identical books he took pleasure in reading. The collection of books is small, and chiefly in French. The tables, silver-gilt chairs, elegant tapestry and beautiful beds, show he had good taste, if he did sleep in his boots on the floor. Some of the cabinets were superb—being made of turtle shell. Charlottenhoff—a summer place, where his present majesty sometimes takes tea—is perfectly charming. The grounds are picturesque, and the trees left to bend and twist, unrestrained, as they are inclined. Besides the fish ponds, and other aquatic enclosures, there is one given up to the uncontrolled possession of mud turtles. The idea is quite original, and it was amusing to look upon such an army of them, perfectly domesticated, and of all ages and sizes, sunning themselves. From thence I travelled to the palace of *Sans Souci*—a favorite with Frederick, who erected it. But a few rods from the front entrance on the left, in a rich piece of green sward, shaded by the figures of marble statuary, are the graves of his dogs, and a celebrated horse which he rode in his campaigns. Each dog-grave has a slab, with the name of the animal cut upon it. The great monarch used to say that they were faithful friends, and he honored their fidelity. A few rods off, in another direction, is a windmill which he presented to the ancestor of the present owner. When

laying out the grounds of *Sans Souci*, exactly on a corner of the proposed domain there stood a miserable windmill, from which Frederick tried to drive the owner away. But he was a sturdy fellow, and refused to budge, even for a king. Frederick then offered to purchase; but being provoked, it would seem, he refused to sell, and the king then instituted a suit at law, to get rid of the nuisance by legal measures. After a protracted hearing, the miller beat him, the judge deciding against the claims of their royal master—a decision that excited surprise throughout the kingdom. But, contrary to all expectation, Frederick was delighted with it;—he thanked God that he had such upright judges, and that justice in his dominions was faithfully administered. He then re-built the mill in a substantial manner, and it is not only still grinding corn every day, but remains in the same family, and is a monument of which the nation is justly proud. Frederick the Great is the first and only great thing Prussia has ever produced in the form of a king; and hence every act of his eventful life is a subject for the artist and the historian. A bust of the late Queen Louisa, mother of the present king, in a separate building, hung with drapery, is an unmatched production. Rauch, the Berlin sculptor, is a genius of the first order. He was a servant to the very queen whom he has thus immortalized in marble. He is now finishing an equestrian statue of Frederick the Great, which, as before mentioned, is to be forty feet high: and the horse, with his royal rider, seventeen feet. The pedestal is covered by bas reliefs, representing the whole life of Frederick, and there are fourteen full-sized figures, *fac similes* of life, lower down. I visited the artist in his studio, and he kindly permitted myself and another American to examine, at our leisure, the whole group, both in plaster and bronze. It will be the finest monument of the kind in Europe. Gentlemen expressed their surprise that we had been indulged with a sight of what was denied the good people of Berlin.

I went to Charlottenburg, to see the mausoleum erected over the remains of the father and mother of the reigning king William III. and his queen Louisa. It has a costly front of polished red granite—the columns being of one piece; and fluted. They are splendid specimens of the perfection to which the art of stone-working is now carried in Germany. No remarks on the recumbent statues of their majesties are necessary, as, in these governments, kings and queens are beautiful by divine right, as much as their authority for trampling on the liberties of mankind is of the same high origin.

It was my happiness, while in Berlin, to be favored with an agreeable personal interview with the greatest man living—viz., Baron Alexander Heinrich Friedrich Von Humboldt—whose name is identified with all that is great and dignified in science. He is a man by himself, and without a superior in intellectual vigor and resources. Those who remember, in Boston, the late Hon. Peter C. Brooks, can form a just opinion of the personal appearance of Humboldt. Although a small man—born so long ago as Sept. 14, 1769—he is all animation, and his conversation of the most varied and interesting character. His face is without a wrinkle; his eyes are sparkling as ever, and I saw him read without glasses. This shows that we were made to be exercised, and those who are the most energetic not only enjoy the best health, but also have the longest lease of life. Being never married, his entire days have been actively devoted to scientific pursuits. He gave me some account of his travels in equatorial America, and in Northern Asia. Through him the gold regions of the Ural Moun-



tains were discovered. His observations on the auriferous regions of California were new and instructive. He distinctly maintains that the quantity of gold there is not as large as represented. The yield has not been yet equal to the Russian mines, and the value of the metal will not be lessened by the Californian discoveries. I do not feel at liberty to relate, as freely as some might desire, the remarks of this extraordinary philosopher. Knowing I had been travelling in the East, he made inquiries in regard to the countries visited, and then adverted to his early adventures in Mexico. A gentleman who has the honor of frequent intercourse with him, says that a second part of the Cosmos is in preparation. So industriously employed is this pride of Prussia, the favorite of the king—who gives him a paradise of a residence in the palace at Potsdam, when he goes out of Berlin—that he is reputed to sleep but four hours out of the twenty-four. I have never been in the presence of any man who surpassed him for learning, kindness, simplicity, and true majesty of person.

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*Illegibly-written Prescriptions.*—That well-managed and useful work for apothecaries, the American Journal of Pharmacy, details a case, attended with fatal results from the miserable hand-writing of a physician. The jury of inquest rendered the following verdict, viz., "that the said Henry J. Rowland came to his death by a seated disease of congestion of the brain, which disease was matured from disorganization of the stomach, produced by over-doses of worm-seed oil, as prescribed by the family physician. The jury deem it but justice to state, that no blame should be attached to David A. Shultz, in the employment of Robert Shoemaker, druggist, in causing the death of said child." Without copying the whole article, it is sufficient to observe that the prescription was so illegibly written, the only thing that could be made out of it was an article that proved destructive. Physicians are prone to become exceedingly, if not reprehensibly, careless in the hurried scrawls they too often make in their recipes. The wonder is that so few accidents occur from that source. Nothing but the familiarity of an apothecary with the peculiarity of some obscure chirography, in certain cases, saves both life on one side and reputation on the other. Lawyers proverbially write so that they can scarcely be read—but as their notes relate to fees, each scrawl is tolerably well decyphered before payment. Whereas the physician's obscure abbreviations are taken for granted to be some ill-flavored drug, which is swallowed without a murmur—it may be for life or death.

We perceive the Journal above alluded to is violently opposed to the reform now going on, of writing prescriptions in English. Reluctantly as the editors part with the old system, they must yield, or by-and-by be left behind.

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*Philadelphia College of Physicians.*—A quarterly summary of the transactions of this Society, from May to July, 1851, has been received. Mess. Lippincott, Grambo & Co. are the publishers, and consequently it will be sure to be distributed seasonably, and with regularity. The novelty in this particular number, is Dr. Niell's relation of a singular case of hermaphroditism. The lemon-juice treatment of rheumatism is also adverted to. We are not quite converts to this practice yet, but it is possible we may finally come to it.

**Maternity—A new Medical Work.**—Stephen Tracy, M.D., of Worcester, Mass., has prepared a work, with peculiar care, entitled "*Maternity—its Phenomena, Duties and Responsibilities; with Engravings.*"—The author is extremely modest and unpretending, but his industry and research show him to be a student of no ordinary kind. The manuscript, now before us, indicates an uncommon degree of patient investigation, coupled with a desire to present scientific truth in plain language. Of course, some publisher will be glad to take it in hand, but the future disposition of the treatise is quite uncertain. The pages are in readiness for the compositor, and they should be in his hands. Dr. Tracy has been very obliging to permit an examination of his prelections, and we assure him it will be gratifying to hear that some publishing house has made a satisfactory proposition to him with regard to putting the sheets into type.

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**High Charges by Homœopathists.**—The fact is announced in the Boston Atlas, that a homœopathic physician of this city made nine visits to a gentleman out of town, for which a bill was presented of \$500. Had one of even the most talented and skilful members of the regular medical profession charged one hundred dollars for the same number of visits, he would have been denounced as an extortioner. No order of practitioners are so proverbial for enormous charges as these homœopathists—nor are the people willing to pay others so generously. A love for novelty is the only solution of this mania of paying for nothing.

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**Fright producing Death.**—It is important that the following extraordinary effects of fright, upon a strong, unreasoning animal, should be preserved for future reference. "A horse belonging to Mr. Joseph Palmer, of Franklin, Mass., was grazing in the yard near the fence, when the elephants belonging to Barnum's Menagerie were passing along. The horse did not observe them till they were quite close to him, when looking up and seeing the huge animals, he started back in fright, ran to the opposite side of the yard, stood for a moment quivering, then dropped dead. He was literally frightened to death. The extreme aversion of horses to animals larger than themselves is nothing new, but this is probably the first instance of such a remarkable result."

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**Iodine Manufacture.**—When iodine might be made on this coast profitably, why has no one embarked in the enterprise? A demand for it, in the arts, is presumed to be constantly increasing, and the price will increase, if no competition is attempted. The outlay of capital would be quite small, while the demand would insure a certain profit. While iodine is worth a dollar and a quarter an ounce, the inducement would seem to be strong enough for the formation of a joint stock company to embark in its production.

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**Curious Surgical Case.**—A daughter of Haran Richardson, of Schuylers, Herkimer county, New York, recently had a finger completely severed just back of the root of the nail, by a straw cutter. The severed portion was reunited by Dr. Day, and although it had been separated some ten or fifteen minutes before it was replaced, the union was perfected.

*Medical Miscellany*.—Seven of the females confined in the Cincinnati jail were found to be chewers of tobacco.—There are 11,000 more males than females in Maine. The matrimonial chances of the ladies are good!—Dr. Stewart has resigned his office of Physician of the Marine Hospital at Staten Island, New York, and Dr. Doane has been appointed to discharge the duties.—Yellow fever has disappeared from Rio Janeiro.—An aged woman recently died near Falkirk, from the bite of a cat.—A medical man, in Ohio, is spoken of as having run away with a female patient, leaving his own wife and children behind.—A magnificent treatise on surgery is promised by Messrs. Lippincott, Grambo & Co., Philadelphia; which is to be illustrated with numerous steel engravings, colored in the best style of art.—Dysentery is prevailing in various parts of Virginia and Maryland, of a malignant type.—The hydropaths who made the attempt to purchase Mr. Barnum's fairy residence at Bridgeport, Conn., for a water-curing establishment, could not dispose of the stock, and therefore lost \$6,500, which had been paid for a bond for a deed.—A notion prevails in New York, that the mortality there, among young children, is attributable to the bad quality of milk. No doubt it is bad stuff, owing to the unnatural aliment of the cows kept in the city.—Smallpox has again appeared in one or two places in Vermont. Cases exist, also, in Boston.—Infantile mortality has considerably increased in all the cities, for the last few weeks, an event that annually occurs in the meridian of hot weather.—Sarsaparilla drinkers are quite tired of the universal panacea, and want something new invented.—Several persons pretend that the Twigg's medicine for turning gray hair to its primitive color, is infallible. It is made of acetate of lead, 1 drch.; flour sulphur, 1 drch.; in 2 ounces or more of rose water. By moistening those indicators of old age, thoroughly, several times a day, a surprising rejuvenation is said to be effected, and the individual ultimately looks as good as new!—No one has yet had courage in this country to propose the new German practice, of feeding the sick heartily. It is likely the plan would be popular, simply because it is a foreign suggestion.—Invalids at the medicinal springs feel themselves able to dance, this season, without reference to the height of the mercury, and dine indiscriminately, also, on dainties. We live in a favored land!—A German lady, 22 years of age, died last week at New York, from inhaling chloroform. She was in the habit of using chloroform for a fortnight or more previous to her death, as a remedy for the toothache.—The State Lunatic Asylum, at Harrisburg, Pa., is completed according to contract. It is 500 feet in length, and three stories high. It has cost about \$100,000.

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MARRIED.—At Glastenbury, Conn., Dr. H. S. Gilbert to Miss M. G. Strickland.

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DIED.—At Coneant, Ohio, Greenleaf Fifield, M.D.—At New York, Charles H. Oakley, M.D., of the U. S. Navy, 33.—At Montville, Conn., Dr. Ephraim Fellows, 84.

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*Deaths in Boston*—for the week ending Saturday noon, Aug. 2d, 85.—Males, 51—females, 34. Accidental, 2—disease of bowels, 12—congestion of the brain, 2—consumption, 12—cholera infantum, 10—cholera morbus, 3—croup, 1—dysentery, 5—diarrhoea, 1—dropsy of the brain, 2—drowned, 3—erysipelas, 1—fever, 1—typhus fever, 2—scarlet fever, 1—lung fever, 1—hooping cough, 1—disease of the heart, 5—infantile, 7—marasmus, 3—measles, 1—old age, 1—palsy, 1—teething, 5—tetanus, 1—worms, 1.

Under 5 years, 46—between 5 and 20 years, 10—between 20 and 40 years, 14—between 40 and 60 years, 12—over 60 years, 3. Americans, 39; foreigners and children of foreigners, 46. The above includes 4 deaths at the City Institutions.

**BERKSHIRE MEDICAL COLLEGE, at Pittsfield, Mass.**—The Trustees and Faculty of the Berkshire Medical Institution are happy to announce to the Profession and the Public, that the destruction of one of the College Buildings by fire, will not interfere in the slightest degree with the regular course of instruction at this Institution.

The New College will be completely finished and ready for occupancy on the 1st of January next, and fully furnished with a new and extensive Museum, improved apparatus, and all the appliances for successful teaching; in the mean time a convenient Building is in readiness for the ensuing Lecture Session.

The Lecture Term will commence on the first Thursday (7th day) of August, 1851, and will continue sixteen weeks.

Theory and Practice of Medicine and Obstetrics, by Dr. CHILDS.

General and Special Pathology, by Dr. CLARK.

Chemistry and Botany, by Dr. DEWEY.

Anatomy and Physiology, by Dr. PALMER.

Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence, by Dr.

Surgery, by Dr. MOORE.

Demonstrator of Anatomy, Dr. T. CHILDS.

Fees for the Course, \$50; for those who have already attended two full courses at other Institutions, \$10; Matriculation fee, \$3; Graduation fee, \$15. Students who have attended two full courses of lectures at this Institution, will be required to pay a contingent fee of \$3.

The Summer Reading Term will commence on the first Thursday in June, and continue till the commencement of the Lecture Term. This term will be devoted to recitations and familiar lectures on the several branches—with themes from the class. It will be preparatory to the Lectures, and gratuitous to those who propose to attend the succeeding Lecture Session. Students are currently advised to avail themselves of the advantages afforded them by this preliminary course. July 2-64.

**MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL COLLEGE.**—The Medical Lectures of Harvard University will commence at the Massachusetts Medical College in Boston, on the first Wednesday in November, and continue four months.

Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence, by WALTER CHANNING, M.D.

Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine, by JACOB BIGELOW, M.D.

Theory and Practice of Medicine, by JOHN WARR, M.D.

Pathological Anatomy, by JOHN B. S. JACKSON, M.D.

Anatomy and Physiology, by OLIVER W. HOLMES, M.D.

Principles and Operations of Surgery, by HENRY J. BIGELOW, M.D.

Chemistry, by J. P. COOKE, A. M.

Clinical Lectures are delivered at the Massachusetts General Hospital three times a week, by the professors of Clinical Medicine and of Surgery. Surgical operations are very numerous, performed weekly in the presence of the class in the operating theatre. The safe and effectual practice of etherization, a discovery first made in Boston, and matured and established in the Massachusetts General Hospital, is practically taught in this school.

Practical Anatomy is simply provided for by the most liberal arrangements. The anatomical museum is one of the largest and richest in the United States, and has a fund of \$5,000 for its increase. The Eye and Ear Infirmary and other charities are open to students.

The professors of Pathological Anatomy, of Surgery, and of Chemistry, are now pursuing their medical inquiries in Europe, but are expected to return in season to be present at the opening of the coming course.

Fees for the whole course, \$50. Matriculation, \$3. Dissecting Ticket, \$3. Graduation, \$30. Hospital and Library gratuitous.

June 11.—epit.

**NEW UTERINE SUPPORTER**—Invented by Dr. ROBINSON, and far superior to his Improved Presary—not liable to break nor corrode—small, worn with ease, can be applied by the patient, and answering all purposes, where mechanical support is needed. It has been examined, approved and used by many physicians. All are invited to call and examine it.

Sold only by Dr. J. H. ROBINSON, wholesale and retail, at No. 4 Montgomery Place, Boston. Jan. 22—copy

**HERRING'S CROTON OIL**—for sale by PHILBRICK & TRAFTON. Nov. 6.

**UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. EIGHTY-SIXTH SESSION, 1851-52.**—The Lectures will commence on Monday, October the 6th, and terminate about the end of March ensuing.

Theory and Practice of Medicine, by GEORGE B. WOOD, M.D.

Anatomy, WILLIAM E. HORNER, M.D. Materia Medica and Pharmacy, JOSEPH CARSON, M.D.

Chemistry, JAMES B. ROGERS, M.D.

Surgery, WILLIAM GIBSON, M.D.

Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, HUGH L. HODGE, M.D.

Institutes of Medicine, SAMUEL JACKSON, M.D.

Clinical Instruction at the Pennsylvania Hospital, by GEORGE B. WOOD, M.D., and by GEORGE W. NORRIS, M.D.

Demonstrative Instruction in Medicine and in Surgery, by the Professors of the Medical Faculty, assisted by W. W. GERHARD, M.D., and HENRY H. SMITH, M.D.

Practical Anatomy, by JOHN NEILL, M.D. Demonstrator.

Amount of Fees for Lectures in the University, \$105. Matriculation fee, paid once only, \$2. Hospital fee, \$10. Practical Anatomy, \$10. Graduating fee, \$30.

W. E. HORNER, M.D., Dean of the Medical Faculty.

388 Chestnut st., above Thirteenth, op. U. S. Mint, Philadelphia. June 15, 1851. J22—epit

**SMITH & MELVIN'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF OPIUM**—Containing all the desirable Alkaloids of Opium, in a natural state of combination, purified and rendered permanent.—The want of a uniform preparation of Opium which should take the place of Laudanum, as usually prepared, has been long felt by physicians and others. Having been daily reminded, in dispensing medicines, of the uncertain strength, as well as objectionable qualities, of several preparations of this important drug, the subscribers were led to substitute for these a refined chemical solution, prepared by them, of all the active medicinal constituents of Opium, rejecting the Narcotic and other deleterious compounds.

This Fluid Extract is a solution of the Salts of Morphine, Codeine, Thebaine, Narceine and Meconine, with Meconic and Malic Acids, in the same proportions as they naturally exist in the best Opium. They are extracted without change of composition, or addition, and rendered permanent in this form. Narcotine, and other exciting and deleterious compounds existing in the Opium, are completely removed. While, therefore, it possesses all the valuable properties of the Salts of Morphine, it has the higher claim of possessing the properties of the unadulterated drug for exhibition in cases not under the control of Morphia Salts.

Its strength is precisely that of the original official Laudanum, and this standard, accurately fixed, will be maintained in all the parcels bearing our signature. The purchasers will therefore obtain the native Morphia Salts at a lower price than that of the artificial, and will enjoy a less repulsive remedy than Laudanum, with entire freedom from the derangement which artificial Morphia Salts often produce. Its anodyne action on the system is the same as that of the English Black Drop, while the debilitating and relaxing effects of that preparation are not produced by its continued use.

SMITH & MELVIN, Apothecaries, 325 Washington street, Boston.

April 9.

*Certificate from Dr. A. A. Hayes.*—"I have been requested by Messrs. Smith & Melvin, to analyze their preparation of the Salts of the Alkaloids in Opium, called *Liquid Extract of Opium*, and to examine their processes for preparing it.

This new medicinal preparation is the result of a beautiful pharmaceutical method, exhibiting both chemical and professional knowledge, applied with great skill and care. As stated by them, I find the *Liquid Extract* has been divested of Narcotine, and those substances deemed poisonous—certainly highly repulsive—while the natural Salts existing in Opium are retained in a nearly pure state.

I can most confidently recommend this as the best of the known compounds of the Opium Alkaloids, and the only one in which they are unaltered and rendered permanent.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, State Assayer.

1 Pine Street, Boston, 1st May, 1850."

**TINCTURES** from English leaves of Hyoscyamus, Conium, Digitalis, Belladonna, and Aconite. Tinct. Indian Hemp. These Tinctures are of official strength. Sold by PHILBRICK & TRAFTON. Nov. 6.

# MEDICAL JOURNAL ADVERTISING SHEET.

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO.**—*His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Chancellor.*—The regular term in this institution commences on the First Wednesday in November, and continues sixteen weeks. The present organization of the Faculty is as follows:—

**CHARLES BROADHEAD COVENTRY, M.D.,** Emeritus Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence.

**CHARLES A. LEE, M.D.,** Professor of Pathology and Materia Medica.

**JAMES P. WHITE, M.D.,** Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

**FRANK HASTINGS HAMILTON, M.D.,** Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.

**AUGUST FLINT, M.D.,** Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.

**GEORGE HADLEY, M.D.,** Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

**BENJAMIN R. PALMER, M.D.,** Professor of General and Special Anatomy.

**JOHN C. DALTON, JR., M.D.,** Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence.

**CARLYON LA FORD, M.D.,** Demonstrator of Anatomy.

A preliminary course will commence four weeks before the regular term, and continue to the commencement of the latter. This course will be devoted to dissections, clinical instruction at the Hospital by the Professors of Surgery and Medicine, and lectures on the following subjects:

General Diseases and Ophthalmic Surgery, by Prof. Hamilton.

Physical Exploration of the Chest, by Prof. Flint. Subjects connected with Chemistry, by Prof. Hadley.

The Urine in health and disease, by Prof. Dalton. No fees, except for the Matriculation and Hospital Ticket, are required for the preliminary course. The lectures are delivered in the new and commodious College Edifice, corner of Main and Virginia streets.

Microscopical illustrations are employed in the departments of Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology. The facilities for clinical teaching afforded at the Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, situated but a few rods from the College Edifice, are ample. Practical Anatomy may be pursued to any extent desired.

The fees for the Professors' Tickets, collectively, are \$65; fee for Hospital Ticket, \$5; Demonstrator's Ticket, \$35. Matriculation, \$3. Fee for Graduation, \$30.

**GEORGE HADLEY, Registrar.**

Letters addressed to Dr. Hadley may be directed to the care of Professors Hamilton or Flint, at Buffalo, and will receive attention in case of the absence of the Registrar.

Buffalo, June, 1851. July 9—epJy&Aug.

**DR. HENRY W. WILLIAMS** has removed to No. 10 Essex Street, where he will continue to give particular attention to Diseases of the Eye.

June 18—epJf.

**DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.**—Dr. J. H. DIX will, from this date, relinquish general practice, and attend exclusively to the medical and surgical treatment of Diseases of the Eye and Ear. Tremont street, opposite Tremont House. February 14, 1852. epJf

**DENTAL AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.**—D. WALTHER & Co., successors to N. Hunt, manufacture and have for sale all kinds of Surgical and Dental Instruments and Implements.

Old Instruments ground, polished and repaired, at the shortest notice.

Orders will be attended to with promptness.

May 22—tf 128 Washington street, up stairs.

**A PHYSICIAN**, located about 9 miles from Boston, in a flourishing village and within a few rods of a railroad depot, will relinquish his practice to any well-recommended practitioner, upon his purchase of real estate at its real value, or less. This offers a good opportunity for any gentleman who wishes a fine residence near Boston, to introduce a son or friend to an ample practice. Inquire at this office. June 18—st.

**VACCINE VIRUS.**—Physicians in any section of the United States, can procure ten quills charged with *Pure Vaccine Virus* by return of mail, on addressing the Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, enclosing one dollar, post paid, without which no letter will be taken from the office. Feb. 8.

**JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.**—Session of 1851-52.—The regular course of Lectures will commence on Monday, the 13th of October, and continue until the first day of March. The ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT for conferring degrees will be held early in March, instead of at the end of the month as formerly.

**ROSELY DUNGLISON, M.D.,** Professor of Institutes of Medicine, &c.

**ROBERT M. HURTON, M.D.,** Prof. of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics.

**JOSEPH FANCASTLE, M.D.,** Prof. of General, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

**JOHN K. MITCHELL, M.D.,** Prof. of Practice of Medicine.

**THOMAS D. MUTTER, M.D.,** Prof. of Institutes and Practice of Surgery.

**CHARLES D. M'GON, M.D.,** Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

**FRANKLIN BACHE, M.D.,** Prof. of Chemistry.

**ELLERSLIE WALLACE, M.D.,** Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Every Wednesday and Saturday in the month of October, and during the Course of Lectures, and Surgical cases will be investigated, prescribed for, and lectured on before the class. During the past year *nineteen hundred and seventy-nine* cases were treated, and *two hundred and seventy-three* operations performed. Amongst these were many major operations—*as lithotomy, amputation of the leg, arm, &c., extirpation of the eye and mamma, trephining, extensive plastic operations, resection of the femur for ankylosis, &c. &c.*

The Lectures are so arranged as to permit the student to attend the Lectures and Clinical demonstrations at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

On and after the 1st of October, the dissecting rooms will be open, under the direction of the Professor of Anatomy and the Demonstrator.

*Fees.*—Matriculation, which is paid only once, \$5. Each Professor \$15, \$105. Graduation, \$30.

The number of Students during the last Session was 304; and of Graduates 22.

**R. M. HURTON, M.D.,** Dean of the Faculty, No. 1 Girard st.

Philadelphia, July, 1851. jy 9—ols

**COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.**—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the style and name of *Philbrick & Trafton*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm will be settled by S. K. Philbrick, at 150 Washington street.

June 12, 1851. C. T. TRAFTON.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership, under the firm of *Philbrick, Carpenter & Co.*, and will continue the Drug Business heretofore conducted by Philbrick & Trafton: at 150 Washington street, Boston.

June 12, 1851. SAM'L R. PHILBRICK, BENONI CARPENTER, LUTHER ATWOOD.

June 18—tf.

**PALMER'S PATENT LEGS.** *Manufactured at Springfield, Mass., Bart's Block, Main Street, by PALMER & Co.*—Extract of Report of Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, Sept., 1850, Henry J. Bigelow, Prof. of Surgery Massachusetts Medical College, Chairman of Judges on Surgical Instruments, to wit:—"The simplicity of their mechanism, the relative distribution of the various cords, and the beauty and certainty with which they act, are points of considerable resemblance to the structure and functions of the healthy limb. This limb has ameliorated the lot of a considerable class of the community, and is far better than previous apparatus of the sort." "The undersigned having witnessed the successful use of the artificial limbs of Messrs. Palmer & Co., very gladly recommend them with confidence to those who have suffered the loss of a lower extremity."

**JOHN C. WARREN, S. D. TOWNSEND, GEORGE HAYWARD, J. MASON WARREN, JACOB BIGELOW, D. HUMPHREYS STORER,**

*Surgeons and Physicians of the Massachusetts General Hospital.*

These limbs have received twenty awards from the most distinguished institutes in this country. A model limb, and those in use, may be seen, and information obtained, by calling on our Agent, Dr. J. Cheever, No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston.

March 19—6m PALMER & CO.

**SATURATED TINCTURE OF ENGLISH SACONITE ROOT.** Sold by **PHILBRICK & TRAFTON.** Nov. 21.

# MEDICAL JOURNAL ADVERTISING SHEET.

**PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF MEDICINE,**  
Fifth Street, a few doors South of Walnut.—  
The Tenth Course of Lectures will be commenced  
on Monday, 12th of October, 1851, at 5 o'clock, P. M.  
The General Introductory will be given by Prof. F.  
A. Pickard, M.D. Degrees will be conferred about  
the 1st of March, 1852.

HON. JESSE K. BURDEN, M.D., President.

James McClintock, M.D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.

RUSH VAN DYKE, M.D., Materia Medica and General Therapeutics.

THOMAS D. MITCHELL, M.D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

JAMES BRYAN, M.D., Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.

EZRA S. CARR, M.D., Medical Chemistry.

JAMES MCCLINTOCK, M.D., General, Special, and Surgical Anatomy.

FREDERICK A. PICKARD, M.D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

GEORGE HEWSTON, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Fee for a full Course, \$84. Matriculation fee, only once paid, \$3. Graduation, \$20. Fee for those who have attended two full courses in other Colleges, \$43. Dissecting ticket, \$10; Perpetual ticket, \$130.

The fee for the respective tickets may be paid to each member of the Faculty, or the whole amount may be paid to the Dean, who will issue a certificate which will entitle the student to the ticket of each Professor.

The Spring Course for 1852, will be commenced on March 3, 1852. Degrees will be conferred about 10th July, 1852. The several arrangements are the same as for the Winter Session.

For further information inquire of  
JAMES MCCLINTOCK, M.D., Dean.  
Philadelphia, April 8, 1851. ad-6t

**GENUINE MUSK** in pod; True Russian Castor; Scammony; Gen. Bureumy Pitch; French Iodine; German Gummi; Iodine Potassa; Sugar of Lead, chemically pure; English Croton Oil. Just received by PHILBRICK, CARPENTER & CO., 150 Washington street, Boston. aug 6

**CHIRRETTA**—A new Anti-periodic, just received by PHILBRICK, CARPENTER & CO., 150 Washington street, Boston. aug 6

**ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE.**—The next annual Course of Lectures will commence on the first Tuesday in October, and will continue sixteen weeks.

ALDEN MARCH, M.D., Professor of Surgery.

T. ROMEYN BECK, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica.

JAMES MCNATON, M.D., Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

LEWIS C. BECK, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry.

ERNEST EMMONS, M.D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Natural History.

JAMES H. ARMSBY, M.D., Prof. of Anatomy.

THOMAS HUN, M.D., Prof. of Institutes of Medicine.

AMOS DEAN, Esq., Prof. of Medical Jurisprudence.

The fees for a full Course of Lectures are \$70. The Matriculation fee is \$5. Graduation fee, \$20.

Those who wish for further information, or for circulars, will address a letter (post-paid) to  
THOMAS HUN, Registrar.

July 30—1L

**GUTTA PERCHA WATER PIPE**—for Pumps, Aqueducts, Hydraulic Rains, &c. This pipe has been in use for several years, and has proved superior to any other material for the above purposes. The many cases of chronic disease and even death caused by the poisonous properties of lead pipe, have caused great inquiry for some substitute for that metal. The GUTTA PERCHA PIPE seems to fulfill perfectly all the conditions required. The medical profession are respectfully requested to investigate the subject, and to examine the pipe.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by  
CHARLES STODDER, 25 KILBY STREET.  
For references, see advertisement in the Pathfinder.  
June 11—3m.

**ROBINSON'S PATENT PESSARY**—may be obtained, Wholesale and Retail, of AMOS P. Richardson, M.D., No. 36 Green street, Boston.  
May 29—1f

**NEW PREPARATIONS**—Tannate of Quinine, Chloride of Sulphur, Chloride of Arsenic, manufactured and sold by  
Oct. 15. PHILBRICK & TRAFFON.

**PRIZE ESSAY ON CROUP.**—The Boston Society for Medical Observation have not yet awarded the Prize, which was offered six months ago for the best practical Treatise on Croup and its Treatment. The same Prize is again proposed, and the period of competing for it extended to the first of January next.

All Dissertations must be accompanied by a sealed packet, on which shall be written some device or sentence, and within shall be enclosed the author's name and residence. The same device or sentence is to be written on the Dissertation to which the packet is attached. All unsuccessful dissertations will be deposited with the Secretary of the Boston Society for Medical Observation, from whom they may be obtained with the sealed packet, commenced, if called for within a year after they have been received. All dissertations, moreover, must be legibly written, and forwarded, free of expense, by the first of January next, to one of the following gentlemen, who have been requested to act as judges.

JOHN WARE, M.D.,  
President Massachusetts Med. Soc.

JOHN JEFFRIES, M.D.,  
President Suffolk District Med. Soc.

EDW. H. CLARKE, M.D.,  
Sec'y Boston Soc. for Med. Observation.

No prize will be awarded if no dissertation is thought worthy of one. Aug. 6—10poc

**MEDICAL INSTITUTION OF YALE COLLEGE.**—The Course of Lectures commences annually on the last Thursday of September, and continues sixteen weeks.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M.D., LL.D., on Chemistry and Pharmacy.

ELI YESS, M.D., on the Theory and Practice of Physic.

JONATHAN KNIGHT, M.D., on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

TIMOTHY F. BEERS, M.D., on Obstetrics.

CHARLES HOOKER, M.D., on Anatomy and Physiology.

HENRY BRONSON, M.D., on Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Lecture fees, \$68.50. Matriculation, \$5. Graduation, \$15.

CHARLES HOOKER,  
Dean of the Faculty.  
New Haven, July, 1851. jy 9—1L

**UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**—The Lectures in this Department will commence on the first day of November next, and terminate on the last of February.

JEREMIAH COBB, M.D., Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

LUNSFORD P. YARBELL, M.D., Prof. of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.

SAMUEL D. GROSS, M.D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

HENRY MILLER, M.D., Prof. of Obstetric Medicine.

LEWIS ROGERS, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, Jr., M.D., Prof. of Medical Chemistry and Toxicology.

DANIEL DRANE, M.D., Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

T. G. RICHARDSON, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy and Dissector in Pathological Anatomy.

The fee for admittance to the Lectures of each Professor is \$15, payable invariably in advance. Matriculation and Library fee together, \$5. Graduation fee, \$25. Practical Anatomy and Dissection, \$10—ticket to be taken at least once before graduation. Rooms open from 1st October.

A preliminary Course of Lectures will be delivered during the month of October.

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Good boarding can be procured at from \$2.50 to \$3 per week.

J. COBB, M.D.,  
Dean of Medical Faculty.

Louisville, Ky., June, 1851. Je 29—7t

THE

**Boston Medical and Surgical Journal**

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

At 154 Washington St., corner of Franklin St.

J. V. C. SMITH, M.D., Editor.

DAVID CLAPP, Publisher.

Price—Three dollars a year, in advance; after three months, \$3.50; if not paid within the year, \$4. For a single copy, 5 cents.